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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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The Split Button.

I often think that the aphorism which proclaims the truth that trifles make the sum of human things was invented by a member of the profession to which I have the honor to belong, for in no walk of life more than in the detective business is the accuracy of this statement more often and more positively born out. In a case which passed through my hands some seven years ago and which created a profound sensation under the name of "The Margrave Mystery," it was the presence of a tiny witness, about one-tenth of an inch in dimension, which enabled me to track the perpetrator of the crime, and to bring him to the scaffold which he merited.

One morning, early in June, I received a telegram from headquarters bidding me to proceed at once to the village of Margrave, in Berkshire, where a certain Dr. Powis desired to interview me immediately. Arrived at the doctor's residence after a 40 minutes' journey in an express from Waterloo, I was ushered into his library, and found him awaiting me with anxious eyes.

He was a broad-shouldered, firm-faced man, with eyes and mouth which proclaimed honesty and steadfastness of purpose, but it was obvious to me that he was under the influence of some terrible shock, and his very first words proved that my diagnosis of his emotions was correct.

"A horrible and painful episode has just occurred, Mr. Harding," he said, speaking very hurriedly. "My patient, Sir William Margrave, of Margrave Hall, has been poisoned by a bottle of physic sent to him from this house by me—understand that—a bottle of physic prepared by me, with my own hands, last evening and taken by my messenger to his house. Unless the mystery is cleared up before the inquest, I shall be in a dreadful position, and may even have to stand my trial at the assizes. For Heaven's sake, tell me what is to be done."

"I can tell you, Dr. Powis, what is not to be done," I answered, without hesitation, "and that is not to excite yourself thus unnecessarily. By preserving your calmness as much as possible, and giving me a clear and concise account of this affair, you will be helping the cause of justice, and I have no doubt that I shall be able to aid you to some extent."

"Very well, then," he exclaimed, rising and pacing the room nervously. "I may tell you at once that for some time past I have been attending Sir William for gout, and have been in the habit of sending him a bottle of physic every Wednesday evening, to counteract the effects of the complaint to some degree. Last night I prepared the medicine, as usual in my surgery downstairs, and having despatched my messenger with the physic, I sat down to read the Lancet in my study until bedtime."

He paused, wrung his hands in anguish, and then went on. "All went on as usual, but about midnight I was summoned from my bed by a footman from the Hall. He merely announced that Sir William had been taken very ill—was in violent agonies—and that the servants believed him to be dying. Without a word I followed the man back to the house, and only arrived in time to find the poor old baronet on the point of death, whilst he gasped out to me, as I knelt over him, these words:

"'Analyze the medicine! Analyze the medicine!'

"He never spoke again, and from the manner in which his body was contorted, and from the odor in the room, it was obvious to me that he had swallowed a dose of the deadly drug known as oil of almonds—in other words, prussic acid.

"Directly I had lain the dead man upon his bed (for in his struggles he had fallen to the floor) I turned to examine the bottle of medicine, and one whiff at the drug told me what had occurred. An infusion of prussic acid had been added to the gout mixture, and to its addition Sir William's death was to be traced.

"I sent for the servant who had summoned me and bade him ride to the police station and inform the night inspector of what had occurred, and then lay down upon the sofa in the dining-room till 5 o'clock, when the official in question arrived in company with the police doctor. The latter agreed with me that the deceased had met his death through poisoning by prussic acid, and I can assure you, Mr. Harding, that from his manner toward me it was plain he considered that I was to blame, and that through some criminal oversight I had committed a blunder and sent Sir William to his death.

"However, he said nothing of the sort to me, and, having taken an official note of the affair, went away. The body now lies at the Hall awaiting the inquest, which will doubtless be held on the day after tomorrow, and you will, therefore, appreciate my position, Mr. Harding. If something is not adduced by that time to show that the horrible affair has come about through no fault of mine my reputation will be shattered, and I shall be a ruined man."

"One moment," I said. "I should like to see this messenger of yours."

"You shall do so at once," returned the doctor, and, ringing the bell, he told the maid who answered it to send him in.

The messenger, Travers by name, was a tall, thin man, with bushy side whiskers and neatly-parted black hair. He answered my questions in a straightforward manner, and informed me that he had conveyed the medicine as usual to Margrave Hall, where he had handed it to the footman. His master, he added, had seemed perfectly composed and calm when he handed him the bottle, and he was quite at a loss to account for the extraordinary incident.

It was so obvious to both Dr. Powis and myself that this man could have had no earthly reason for desiring the life of the departed baronet that we did not trouble to question him very closely, for after all he was but a messenger, and could not be expected to give us much vital information.

Having thanked him for his words, I told him he could withdraw, and he went away as silently as he had entered.

"He seems right enough," I said, when the door had closed upon his retreating form.

"What about the servants at the Hall?"

"All of them are absolutely trustworthy, and all of them loved poor Sir William as a father. He lived in the house quite alone save for the servants, and was a bachelor, his only surviving relative being a brother, who, however, has not been heard of for a long time."

"And the brother succeeds him, I presume?" I asked quickly.

"Yes. There is no other heir, and though the gendeman has not been in evidence for some years, I expect he will turn up now that a large estate and £20,000 per annum await him."

"No doubt," I replied drily; and then having asked Dr. Powis a great many more questions, all of which he answered most satisfactorily, I took my leave, promising to go on to the Hall and see if I could elicit anything there.

"Let me know," I said, as I shook hands in parting; "let me know by wire the exact hour of the inquest and I will come down, so as to back you up if you need any assistance. And let me advise you, Dr. Powis, to agitate yourself as little as possible, for I hope and believe that this mystery will be traced to its fountain head before you and I are much older."

"Heaven grant it so," he said wearily, and then taking my hat and stick I set out for the Hall.

Every information that I desired was given me at that place, but it helped me but little. I journeyed back to town at 4 p. m., telling myself that the affair was a black mystery and that the doctor's position was, indeed, a sad one. The jury would, of course, take the view that he had blundered in preparing the physic, and he would be a ruined man.

* * * * * * *

Next morning I received a note from the doctor that ran thus:

"Dear Mr. Harding—The inquest is fixed for next Friday at 12 noon, at the Hall itself. I would have wired you the information, but as I have some other news to communicate I write instead.

"The news in question is that my messengers, Travers, has suddenly disappeared. He went out at 7 o'clock this evening and has not returned. Following so closely on the terrible tragedy at the Hall, the disappearance seems suspicious, and I presume you will use all your influence at Scotland Yard to have him traced.

Yours faithfully,
"CLAUDE POWIS."

"Now, what does this mean?" I asked myself, as I read and re-read the letter. "Why on earth should the messenger vanish at this point? Assuming even that he was responsible for the crime, what possible motive could he have possessed for committing it?"

However, it was of little use to question myself thus, and I went to work immediately to have the man traced. All our efforts in this direction proved useless, and when I went down to Margrave to attend the inquest on Friday, the man was still beyond our reach.

Dr. Powis, who looked exceedingly haggard, was very pleased to see me, but his face fell when I told him that Travers was not to be discovered.

The jury will say that I have got him out of the country for some reason of my own," he mumbled helplessly; but perceiving that the coroner was at this moment entering the library where the inquest was to be held, he checked his speech and followed the official silently into the apartment.

The jury were called in, sworn, and seats were allotted to them. The usual formalities followed, and then the examination of the witnesses took place. These included Dr. Powis, two of the Hall servants, and the present baronet, Arthur Margrave, who had read of his relative's shocking end in the papers, and who had come down to the Hall immediately to take up his residence there and to give the lawyers any aid that might be required.

The evidence of the servants was disposed of very quickly, and was of small service. The doctor's turn followed, and it was evident from the manner in which the coroner addressed him the lattter believed the physician to have been guilty of gross carelessness in the handling of the drugs. The doctor felt that the coroner was taking this harsh view, and it did not help to make him more comfortable. On the contrary, it broke down completely what little nerve was left in him, and when, at length, he was curtly told that he might stand down, he collapsed completely, and was obliged to seek the nearest chair.

Arthur Margrave's turn now came. He was a tall, clean-shaven young man, with easy, confident manner and pleasant voice. He told how he had been wandering about the continent for the past few years, had recently returned to England, where he had resided at his London club for some five years. He was convinced that his relative had had no tendency toward suicide, and that the present tragedy must be attributed to something else. That was all he had to tell, and very well and very glibly he told it.

He was about to glide from the apartment when something that I had not noticed previously sprung to my gaze, and even as it did so an illuminating intelligence swept my entire consciousness.

Rising to my feet I said, in a loud, clear tone:

"Mr. Coroner, I must ask for an adjournment of this inquest, as I have new evidence to offer."

The coroner started, Margrave stood rooted to the floor, and the doctor's face lit up with joy.

"New evidence," said the coroner; "of what nature?"

"The nature of my evidence," I replied triumphantly, "will take the form of an accusation of 'wilful murder' against the last witness, Arthur Margrave."

A low murmur went around the room, and watching Margrave's face, I saw the color come and go. His knees shook, his hands twitched—if ever guilt was written in a man's face and in a man's figure, they were written in his face and his figure at that moment.

But I was resolved to lose no time in following up my master clew, and taking from my bag a pair of bushy whiskers and a black wig which I carried for the purposes of my business, I clapped them onto Arthur Margrave as he stood there, rigid and amazed, and then turning to Dr. Powis, who was regarding the scene with eyes of amazement, I cried out:

"Dr. Powis, do you recognize Mr. Margrave in his new character, or rather his old one?"

"Heaven have mercy on me!" shouted the doctor, leaping back. "It is John Travers, my missing messenger."

"Exactly so," I returned, as I removed the disguise and quietly handcuffed the terror-stricken scoundrel, "exactly so; and there is no doubt, doctor, that your old messenger knew what he was doing when he took up his situation with you. Further evidence will, of course, have to be collected as to Mr. Margrave's alleged residence at his London club during the past few months; and I venture to think that the club is a myth, and that we shall have no difficulty in proving it to be such. However, all the necessary evidence will be forthcoming at the further hearing, and in view of these developments I must ask, Mr. Coroner, for an adjournment."

"It is granted," he said, without a moment's hesitancy. "I hereby adjourn the hearing until this day fortnight."

"By which time," I added quickly, "I have every reason to believe that my case will be complete."

* * * * * * *

We went to work with a will at Scotland Yard, and very soon proved that Arthur Margrave had been seen at no London club during the past six months; and in view of the fact that he was unable to account for his whereabouts, the coroner's jury, taking into account also my evidence and the evidence of Dr. Powis, returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against him after a very short deliberation.

This verdict was confirmed a month later at the assizes, and he was condemned to death, while Dr. Powis received the congratulations of the whole district upon the glad knowledge that he was freed from all suspicion of having blundered on that fatal night.

On the eve of Margrave's execution he sent for the governor of the jail and made a full confession. It seemed that, being anxious to inherit his brother's estate, and believing that if he lived he might marry and have issue, the villain had conceived the notion of disguising himself as a man servant, had waited for a vacancy to occur in Dr. Powis' household, and then had obtained the post of messenger, knowing that all the medicine sent to his brother's house would be conveyed by himself. Gaining admittance to the doctor's surgery one night, he had obtained several drops of prussic acid, and on the following night had taken advantage of his position as messenger to infuse the poison into the medicine he was conveying to his relative's house. He had disappeared from the doctor's residence afterward, in order that he might discard his disguise and turn up as his brother's heir.

And how had I associated the gentlemanly witness at the inquest with the servant I had met in Dr. Powis' library?

Well, I had noticed that the messenger's left boot contained a split button midway, and the very same mutilation appeared on the same button in Mr. Arthur Margrave's boot. I put the two unusual breakages together, and acting on the hint brought a murderer to his doom, being actuated, as I have said, by nothing more or less than a split boot button.—Tit-Bits.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The only gem which cannot be imitated is the opal. Its delicate tints cannot be simulated.

The Siamese have an instrument which they call the ranat, a species of harmonicon, with 17 different wooden keys, united by cords and resting upon a stand, each strip of wood giving a different note. The instrument is played with two wooden hammers.

Holland is the cow's paradise; there the family cow is the family pet. She is washed, combed and petted, her tail is plaited up and tied with blue ribbons as carefully and elaborately as the hair of an only daughter, while her health, food and digestive powers are as carefully considered as an infant's.

A curious custom takes place in villages of the Luxemburg district, Belgium, every May. After Sunday service numbers of lads cluster round the church entrance, and as the girls come out seize them one by one, one lad grasping a girl by the shoulder and the other by the heels, the two lifting her well up while a third bumpkin passes under the human bridge thus formed. This is done in the presence of the parents, who themselves have passed through the same ordeal.

A notorious old house is to be demolished in Edinburgh, Scotland: The den is situated in what has been known for generations as the West Port, where, in olden days, the heads and limbs of covenanters, witches and criminals of every kind used to be fixed to the gates. Here, in a hovel, known as the Beggar's hotel, lived Burke and Hare and carried on their nefarious traffic at a time when all the country was roused and excited over stories of "body-snatchers," as they were called. Stolen bodies and desecrated churchyards were terrible enough, but the wholesale smothering of human beings to procure bodies to sell to doctors for dissection was a crime undreamt of by even the most hardened "snatcher," till the disclosures following the arrest of Burke and Hare. The verb "to burke" remains in the language.

The Front Door Always Open.

"I may be up your way prety soon," said the scientist to the crater.

"Good," said the crater. "Drop in at any time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AN "ACTIVE MINORITY."

ITS SPECIOUS PLEA FOR WIDE OPEN RECIPROCITY.

Not One in a Hundred Among American Manufacturers in Favor of Trade Concessions That Are Certain to Curtail Home Production.

The celebrated proclamation of the tailors of Tooley street, commencing, "We, the people of England," is recalled by the declaration of principles and purposes of an organization calling itself the National Reciprocity League. Sixty-six delegates attended the convention at which this body was called into being, and they adopted resolutions of the most pronounced reciprocity type, among them the following:

"Resolved, That the doctrine that there should be no 'modification of the tariff which involves any injury to any home industry,' and which permits each industry to be sole judge of whether such modifications will cause injury, prevents all reform in existing trade laws, however beneficial to the people generally such reform would be, and subordinates the interests of the many to that of the few, in place of which we propose broad, liberal commercial regulations, beneficial to the people of the whole country.

"Resolved, That the reciprocity treaties negotiated by ex-Minister Kasson under the direction and with the approval of President McKinley should be promptly ratified as beneficial to the interests of the people of this country, and that further treaties along the same general lines should be negotiated with other nations.

"Resolved, That the interests of an active minority should not prevail over those of a passive majority, and that in making tariffs and reciprocal trade agreements with other nations, the interests of American industries and of the American people as a whole should be considered."

Among the officers and directors of the organization—and there are nearly as many of them as there were delegates in the convention—we find some familiar names. Among them is that of Mr. James Deering, who leaped into fame at a single bound at the Washington convention of November, 1901, when with a sweet ingenuousness he said: "We know that some industries will be injured by the tariff reductions propbsed on the pending reciprocity treaties, but they will not be injured so much as other industries will be benefited." Whereat the convention exploded into a big laugh, and Mr. Deering sat down in confusion. It has probably not even yet occurred to young Mr. Deering's agricultural machinery mind that precisely the same plea might be urged by the pickpocket and the safe-blower. So, also we find among the officers and directors of the National Reciprocity League Mr. A. B. Farquhar, of York, Pa., another maker of farm implements, whose chief claim to intellectual distinction resides in the fact that he is an American manufacturer and a free trader. Of the remaining sixty-four nearly all are of that stripe of business men, fortunately very rare in this country, who, having outlived the need of protection for their own industries, or thinking that they have, don't propose that any other industry shall have protection if they can thereby sell a few more machines, implements, barrels of flour, etc., in foreign markets, and who are quite willing that the general mass of American wage paying industries shall go to the devil if only they are permitted to do a little more business. We were near forgetting to add that Mr. John A. Kasson, of reciprocity fame, is among the officers and directors.

Twice in succession have the manufacturers of the United States in national convention assembled sat down on the selfish, short-sighted, destructive program of wide open reciprocity advocated by the Chicago sixty-six. In Washington last November 500 manufacturers pronounced against this stupendous folly, only two votes being recorded in its favor. Again, in Indianapolis last March, the convention of the National Manufacturers' Association with practical unanimity reaffirmed the doctrine that only such reciprocity arrangements are desirable as shall not inflict injury upon any domestic interest of commerce, industry or farming. Under such circumstances there is a touch of genuine Tooley street humor in the resolution which declares that "the interests of an active minority should not prevail over those of a passive majority!" Lineal descendants of the London tailors could not have stated the case more ludicrously. As sixty-six is to 10,000 so is the Chicago reciprocity crowd to the great body of American producing interests. That is about the size of it. If anything, the estimate is rather too liberal to the sixty-six.

A Capital Prescription.

Vigorously combating the tendency to grow hysterical on the subject of the tariff and to make foolish concessions which sacrifice sound Republican principle and policy, the Des Moines Capital says:

"With mugwumpism in the platform old-time Iowa Republicans will have a hard time in the press and on the stump. McKinley never advocated so-called tariff reform or mugwumpism, certainly not in his Buffalo speech. He called for enlarged markets for American products, but he did not call for giving up any home market for present home products. He did not advocate a reciprocity which should sacrifice a single American industry. McKinley advocated the reciprocity which cause us to swap the things we can produce for the things we cannot produce, thus bringing nothing in to compete with the American producer. The present day mugwump is trying to steal the livery of reciprocity with which to serve free trade and demoralize the American protective system which has brought the present prosperity to the American farm and shop."

The virus of mugwumpery seems to have selected Iowa as a special field for inoculation. The present Governor of that State has it in his system in a rather marked degree. He and all like him would do well to take something for it. The Capital's prescription is capital—namely, courage, consistency and straight Republicanism.

SAME OLD FIGHT.

Protection is For the Laboring and Business Interests of the Country.

It is admitted that the members of the Tariff Reform Club are sincere, but they were equally candid, in their own opinions, in 1893-97, when every business and laboring man in the United States was being impoverished by the rule of the free trade theories urged by the New York Reform Club. Notwithstanding that incontrovertible fact the same theories are now appealing to other people to contribute the funds necessary to enable that club to again labor for the impoverishment of all the people of the United States by the same methods that were utilized in 1893-97, when the business and laboring men lost more than fifteen billions of dollars during the four years of free trade agitation and rule!

It is known by all the intelligent people of the United States that they lost at least one-seventh of their aggregate total wealth during those four years, yet the New York Tariff Reform Club is again asking the people of the nation to again place themselves in another four years of destruction and desolation. It is the same old fight of the destructionists and obstructionists against the continued general prosperity of the people, but it will fail because the voters of the present generations remember the unequaled hard times from 1893 to 1897. The hard times during these four years, and the general prosperity of all the industrious people of the United States since that time, fitly illustrate the difference between the rule of free trade and the rule of protection for the laboring and business interests of the United States. Protection protects labor and business and at the same time enables competition between all home producers.—Des Moines Register.

In Favor of the Trusts.

As a matter of fact no measure which could pass Congress would be more directly in the interests of the Beef Trust, and more directly against the interests of the farmers and stock raisers of the United States than to remove the duty on live stock. It would give the Beef Trust a cheaper source of supply for raw material, and thus enable it to beat down the price of American live stock, for which the trust affords the principal market, while it would not operate in the slightest degree to break the monopoly which the Beef Trust is alleged to have of the dressed beef market.

The Democrats simply seek to direct every popular outcry in the channel of an attack upon the protective tariff without the slightest regard to truth, fact or logic. The proposed elimination of the tariff on live stock, in response to the outcry against the Beef Trust, is one illustration, as the proposal to remove the duty on raw sugar, in response to the outcry against the Sugar Trust, was another. Both measures, if enacted, would be entirely in favor of the trusts.—Seattle Post Intelligencer.

The Foreigner's Interest.

No advocate of a broad application of the reciprocity principle has ventured to specify the particular articles upon which tariff protection can be abolished or limited without detriment to the manufacturers of such articles or to the interests of labor. The free traders have suggested that some industries can stand a reduction of ten to twenty per cent, and still be left with sufficient protection, but this is a mere assumption, for the reason that the free traders possess no actual knowledge of the condition and needs of these industries. Of course if the proposed reductions did not increase the importation of competitive articles, then our manufacturers would suffer no injury by making the concessions; but, on the other hand, if lowering the luties did not stimulate importations, then such reductions would be of no value to the foreign producers. The foreign manufacturer has no interest in any scheme of reciprocity that does not afford him a freer entrance into our rich market.—Danville (Ill.) Commercial.

The Modern Samson.

The Late G. W. Childs.

Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, the well-known Philadelphia novelist, tells this anecdote in the Congregationalist: "I am reminded of some of the whimsical doings of the late George W. Childs, who put so much humor and keen perception of character into his kindness as to make charity a fine art. For example, a pretty, hard-working student won a prize at the academy which entitled her to a year's study in Paris. Mr. Childs sent for her and eyed her critically. "Been inquiring about you, Miss Blank. Only child of your mother and she a widow. Have just sent her a check which will give her a year in Paris, too. Too many pretty art students over there already trotting up and down the Latin quarter alone. Mother goes with you. That's all. Good-day." He had an innumerable acquaintance among poor ministers and clerks and young girls of good birth, but with no money—the people who can just pay their way, but to whom the extra dollar is a luxury. He took a keen delight in startling them with undreamed of comforts and pleasures known only to the rich. The half-starved clergyman had his three months in Europe, the clerk received a paid-up life insurance for his children, the penniless bride was made happier for life by a pretty trousseau, a good stock of napery and silver to carry into her new home.

GATES CLOSES CORN DEAL

Shorts Allowed to Settle at About 80 and Slump Follows.

FARMERS BROKE THE CORNER

The Clique Which Ruled the Market Permit a Settlement to Escape Having to Load Up With Cash Grain—Farmers Fail to Realize at the High Prices—Profits Estimated at $1,5 0,000.

Chicago.—John W. Gates has closed out his corn deal on the Chicago Board of Trade, according to Samuel Scotten, the managing partner of the firm of Gates, Harris & Co. He stated that settlements having been made by the shorts, the deal was closed, as far as the New Yorkers were concerned, and closed in a manner highly satisfactory to the men who ran it. From an inside source it was learned that the settlement was around eighty cents, and the estimated profits of the deal are close to $1,500,000.

Gates' action was followed by a slump of fifteen and one-half cents in the price of July corn, and once more the outsiders, particularly the countryman and the farmer who had hoped to realize high prices, have been left as the men to hold the bag.

Early in the day the bulls suddenly refused to take July corn at the fancy prices from the farmers and countrymen and elevator people who were shipping it in quantities, and expecting to get eighty cents at least for it, and the drop followed, the price being knocked off fifteen and one-half cents during the day.

Gates never lost confidence when the shorts were fighting him the hardest, and when men of millions entered the pit against him, he retained his easy bearing and offered to bet $20,000 that July corn would go to ninety cents. Then, when no one would take his wager, he sent the price there just to show his power. Then he let it sag back a notch.

When the shorts began to act in a manner one of the Gates partners termed "welching," the new-crowned corn king intimated he would settle for eighty-eight cents. That started a rumor that he was beaten. His reply was the forced settlement which followed.

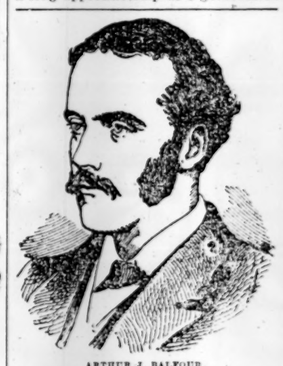
To form an estimate of the apparent profit by the deal would necessitate a knowledge of the average price at which the property was bought. This can never be known unless Gates chooses to divulge it. It is estimated, however, by close observers of the transaction that Mr. Gates' profit will not exceed $1,500,000. This amount will be divided up between ten or a dozen millionaires who were interested in the deal.

The corner at one time promised many millions of profit, and the farmer whose well filled cribs lined the tracks of nearly every railroad entering Chicago is held responsible for its early closing. There were substantial reserves from the bumper crop of 1900 and the large yield of 1901. This corn has been held for a satisfactory market. The farmer did not begin to take advantage of the situation until the price of July got up in the seventies, and when it finally reached ninety cents the Chicago market was deluged with cash corn.

For awhile the Harris-Gates people kept the market cleaned up, but steadily increasing quantities began coming, and the prospect of loading up with a lot of eighty cent corn which they might not be able to dispose of at over sixty cents became somewhat appalling. Without warning they withdrew all support, settled with the shorts and closed the deal.

New British Premier.

Arthur J. Balfour, who succeeds his uncle, Lord Salisbury, as the Prime Minister of Great Britain, has served a long apprenticeship as a government



ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

official and is therefore well qualified to fill his present high position. He is fifty-four years old, a bachelor, cultured, scholarly, an orator and a golf enthusiast.

Thirty Drowned From Steamer.

Thirty persons were drowned by the sinking of a small passenger steamer on the Luge River, near Probroa-Schenskaia, Russia. The disaster was caused by overcrowding. Only those of the passengers who were on the upper deck were saved.

Sixty-two Days Without Food.

Mrs. George died at Chesterfield, Ind., after an enforced fast of sixty-two days. During all that time she had nothing but a few spoonsful of water. She was suffering from cancer of the stomach.

Leaped From Brooklyn Bridge.

James McBride, a laborer, of Brooklyn, who has been out of employment for some time, jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge. He was rescued from the water by a tug boat, and it was said he probably would recover.

The Sporting World.

Henri Maurice Cannon, who years ago was known as a wrestler and strong man, died at San Francisco. He weighed 630 pounds and was a museum freak.

The English lawn tennis team, consisting of the Brothers Doherty and Pym, are coming to the United States to contest for the American championships.

The University of Toronto and the University of California are said to be contemplating entries in the Inter-collegiate Regatta at Poughkeepsie in future races.

WEALTH OF STEEL TRUST

Schwab Says That the Assets Are $1,400,000,000.

He Estimates the Earnings For the Ensuing Year at $140,000,000—Answer in Stockholders' Suit.

Newark, N. J.—President Schwab, of the United States Steel Corporation, made an estimate of the properties owned by the company in his answer filed in the Chancery Court in the suit brought to restrain the corporation from converting $200,000,000 of its preferred stock into second mortgage bonds, the issuing of $50,000,000 additional bonds and the payment of commissions to the syndicate managers.

In asking for restraining injunctions J. Aspinwall Hodge, William H. Curtiss and Bernard Smith, the three plaintiffs, represented themselves to be stockholders in the United States Steel Company. Mr. Hodge claimed to hold 100 shares of the preferred stock, Mr. Curtiss swore to the ownership of 2000 shares of the same issue and Mr. Smith said he held 500 shares. In answer to these claims the defendant corporation swore that it possessed no knowledge of Hodge's ownership and it denied specifically the ownership claimed by Curtiss and Smith.

After paying attention to the claims of ownership of stock, President Schwab, in his affidavit, qualified in his answer as an expert in iron and steel and as one competent to tell the values of the Steel Corporation holdings.

"I have been for over twenty-one years connected with the iron and steel business in the United States," read the affidavit, "and am familiar with such business in all its branches. I am also familiar with all the important coal and coke properties of the United States and with the various iron and Bessemer ore properties throughout the United States and Canada.

"I am familiar with all the properties owned by the various companies, whose capital stock is owned by the United States Steel Corporation. For many years I have had repeated occasions to investigate the nature, extent, earning capacity and value of these properties. For over a year last past I have been constantly engaged in the examination of these properties and their management and output, and as a result of such examination I am able to estimate their values and the present and future earning capacities."

Following this Mr. Schwab swore that the issued and outstanding capital stock of the corporation amounted to $1,018,583,200 par value, which consists of 5,102,809 shares of seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the par value of $100, and 5,083,023 shares of common stock of the par value of $100.

The net profits of the first year were $98,766,542, as against an estimated profit of $140,000,000 for the year coming.

Then Mr. Schwab gave the figures of the values of the properties to prove them worth fully $300,000,000 more than the total outstanding stocks and bonds of the company.

TRACY DID KILL HIS PARTNER.

Merrill's Body Found in the Woods Where He Was Shot.

Seattle, Washington.—The body of Merrill, the convict and partner of the outlaw Tracy, was found by a boy named Roberts four miles from Chehalis. The boy's attention was attracted by a hand and foot protruding from the brush, the rest of the body being hidden by the foliage. He notified the Superintendent of the Reform School nearby, and a guard was placed over the body, awaiting the coroner. Three empty cartridges were found near the body corresponding to those used by Tracy.

The body had a bullet wound in the back, which corroborates the story told by Tracy of the duel between the two because Merrill acted cowardly. Tracy said that he and Merrill disagreed in the woods and resolved to settle the dispute by a duel. They agreed to start from a mark, walk ten paces in opposite directions and then turn and fire. At the eighth step Tracy, fearing treachery on Merrill's part, turned and fired, hitting Merrill in the back.

COST OF LIVING AT TOP NOTCH.

Runs Over $100 a Year, the Highest Since the Civil War.

New York City.—The cost of living, as computed by the price and the average consumption of various articles throughout the United States is higher to-day than at any time in recent years.

A detailed computation shows the average cost per individual, adults and children included, to have been $101.91 per annum.

Taking the accepted ratio of five people to a family, the cost of living per family per year was $509.55.

This average is higher than it has been at the beginning of any fiscal year since the war. It is more than $10 per capita, or $50 per family, higher than it was a year ago, when the per capita figure was $91.51.

$100,000 From Mrs. F. F. Ayer.

Gifts aggregating $100,000 to charities and institutions by Mrs. Frederick F. Ayer, of New York City, have been made public. They are as follows: $50,000 to the Old Ladies' Home, $30,000 to the Lowell Textile School, $10,000 to the Lowell Humane Society, $10,000 to the Day Nursery. The gift to the Textile School is for the purchase of additional land. The others are trust funds.

Wireless Signals Sent 1400 Miles.

Signor Marconi, who is on an Italian war ship at Cronstadt, Russia, has received wireless signals from the Cornwall station, about 1400 miles distant, partly overland. Complete messages were received as far as Skagen, Denmark, about 850 miles from Cornwall.

Tremendous Explosions of Geyser.

Tremendous explosions have occurred at the Waimangu Geyser, at Rotorua, New Zealand, a height of 800 to 900 feet being reached.

Minor Mention.

Cycling as a sport, is resuming its old-time popularity.

Mexican laboring men work for twelve cents a day.

There are 244 establishments, employing 9889 glovemakers, in the United States.

The carpenters' strike at Barre, Vt., has been settled. The strikers gained their demands for $2.50 a day.

Andrew Carnegie has succeeded the late Dr. Thomas Dunn English as Vice-President of the Society of American Authors.

CHAFFEE'S DISAPPROVAL

His Findings in the Cases of Major Waller and Lieutenant Day.

A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE

General Chaffee Relieved in the Philippines—He Will Assume Command of the Department of the East—Secretary Root Replies to the Vatican—Position of the United States Unchanged.

Washington, D. C.—The incoming Philippine mail brings the full printed record of proceedings in the court-martial cases of Major Lyttleton W. T. Waller and Lieutenant John Horace Arthur Day of the Marine Corps, growing out of the killing of some native bearers, or cargadores, in Samar. The record shows that Major Waller was acquitted of the charge of murder, but that General Chaffee, declaring that "there has been a miscarriage of justice in this case," disapproves the finding and the acquittal, with the exception that while Major Waller should not have been found guilty of murder, the court should have included a lesser offense.

General Chaffee's indorsement is very strong. He declares that with the exception of three who deserted, no overt acts were committed by the cargadores, but, on the contrary, "those sent to their death continued to the last to carry the arms and ammunition of the men after they were no longer able to bear them, and to render in their impassive way such services as deepens the conviction that without their assistance many of the marines who now survive would also have perished."

In the case of Lieutenant Day, who also was acquitted, General Chaffee disapproves the finding to the specification and charge of murder. He says that Lieutenant Day should have known that his commanding officer, Major Waller, had for three weeks been under a test of mental and physical endurance such as few men are called upon to undergo; that he was sick with fever, his temperature 105, and his body covered with painful sores. Day was the only officer not sick on duty and in the full possession of his faculties, and his plain duty was to counsel delay in the execution of the orders to kill the natives. General Chaffee refers to the order of Major Waller as "tainted," and says, "it should have prompted him [Day] to a positive disobedience of the same."

Notwithstanding the disapproval, the two officers were released, as they could not be tried twice for the same offense.

General Chaffee Ordered Home.

Washington, D. C.—General Chaffee has been relieved of the command in the Philippines and ordered to the command of the Department of the East by an order issued by Secretary Root. The order reads as follows:

"By direction of the President, Major-General George W. Davis will relieve Major-General Chaffee of the command of the Division of the Philippines, September 30, 1902. On being relieved General Chaffee will, with his authorized aides, repair to Governors Island, New York, and assume command of the Department of the East."

General MacArthur has been asked to take command of the Department of the East when General Brooke retires until he can be relieved by General Chaffee.

Mr. Root's Reply to Rome.

Washington, D. C.—It was learned here that the reply of Secretary Root to the dispatch of Governor Taft has already been cabled to Rome. The position of the United States is unchanged and the instructions of Secretary Root, issued before Governor Taft went to Rome, are adhered to in every essential. The important point of these instructions was that the friars should be withdrawn, and upon this question the Administration remains firm.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERS.

Compel Engineer to Stop, and Plunder Passengers in Colorado.

Denver, Col.—The Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge passenger train was held up and robbed by four masked men near Sargents, west of Marshall Pass. The railroad officials have received this report of the robbery:

"The train was held up by four masked men at a point known as Mill Switch, two miles east of Chester. They blew open two safes in the baggage car and demolished the sides and roof of the car. The express company advises that no money was lost. All the passengers were ordered out of the rear of the train. After using three charges of dynamite the robbers opened the safes and took the contents. Then they went back to the passengers and relieved them of their money and jewelry. Many of the passengers threw their money, jewelry and transportation into the grass and rocks.

"One robber addressed remarks to Ruland, the engine driver, who did not understand what was said. Before Ruland could ask him to repeat his remarks the robber struck him a blow with a rifle, breaking the stock of the gun and hurting his head."

The bandits mounted horses and disappeared in the ravines that lead into Marshall Pass. The sheriff at Salida and sheriffs of adjoining counties and a dozen posses went in pursuit.

Cut His Throat With a Scythe.

Michael Kennedy, a well-known farmer of Altona, Clinton County, N. Y., committed suicide while insane by cutting his throat with a scythe in a barn on his own premises. He was about fifty-five years old and married.

Four Persons Murdered.

The bodies of four persons found murdered near Prudence, Okla. Ter., were identified as those of A. C. Stone, wife and two children, of Baxter Springs, Kan., who were traveling overland to the territory.

Archbishop Feehan Dead.

Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan, for twenty-two years in charge of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, died there after a long illness. Archbishop Feehan was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1829. He had been Archbishop of the archepiscopal see of Chicago since September 10, 1880, and a leader in the Catholic priesthood of the West for forty-six years.

13,000 Deaths From Cholera.

Consul McWade cables that there have been over 13,000 deaths from cholera in two provinces of China.

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Makes short roads.

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Good for everything that runs on wheels.

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Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

A bucket 743 miles deep and 748 miles from side to side would hold every drop of the ocean. The bucket could rest quite firmly on the British isles. To fill the bucket one would need to work 10,000 steam pumps, each sucking up 1,000 tons of sea.

Mexico has an area of 751,000 square miles or nearly one-fourth that of the United States.

Prudence is common sense well trained in the art of manner, of discrimination and of address.

More than 1,000 kinds of rubber shoes are made in the United States.

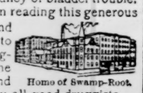
DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.



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D. O. NEWBERRY, - - Bus. Manager

The democrats should be held to their promise to bury the negro issue under the amendment.

The State Convention was a reproduction of the Pasquotank county comedy on a larger scale.

In their madness they even tried to revive that poor old political fossil, free silver at 16 to 1, dead, long dead.

Senator Hoar seems to be having trouble behind the woodshed digesting Admiral Dewey's opinion of G. Wash Aguinaldo.

What President Roosevelt did to Jake Smith will probably give the Waller boom for the generalship of the marine corps a pair of frosted feet.

Judging from the names of the speakers which appear on the program of the Roanoke Island Celebration, published elsewhere, the celebration is evidently to be a sort of democratic love feast.

Six Republican State Conventions—those of Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Missouri—have already declared for Roosevelt for 1904. North Carolina will add another to the list.

The Asheville Gazette thus aptly paraphrases the democratic slogan for the coming campaign:

"Clark and Free Silver, One-Eyed Justice and 50-cent dollars."

At the recent Democratic State Convention disorder was the order of the day. It was one grand fracas. Delegates howled at each other and the lie was freely passed. The Convention was indicative of the harmony at present existing in democratic ranks.

A number of congressmen have been visiting Alabama recently to study the conditions of the negro. They visited Tuskegee, and there was wisdom as well as wit in Booker Washington's remark to them that the students of Tuskegee were learning industry and thrift, and that none of them had yet broken into jail or congress.

The representation given the east, especially the "black" counties, in the apportionment at the recent democratic convention, caused the west to squirm. The "black" counties all went Democratic (?) in the last election by overwhelming majorities. Representation was apportioned on the basis of these returns. As a result, the east was "the whole thing" and ran the convention to suit itself.

Democratic leaders are freely admitting that there is "a certain element" in the state that seems to favor republican policies. That "certain element" is made up of the manufacturing interests of the state, the farmer seeking a wider market, and a large band of intelligent citizens who have wearied of negrophobia and the rule of a political machine that knows no law but the law of its own pocket all the time.

Senator Simmons indulged in an reckless criticism of the federal judiciary in which he spoke of their "prostitution for purely partisan purposes." As a practicing attorney in the federal courts he was promptly called to taw by Judge Purnell for contempt of court. The noble Senator proceeded to eat dirt in a manner most humble—, took it all back, didn't mean it that way. Oh, no, of course not!

The demand contained in the democratic platform adopted at Greensboro that the republicans "either declare their purpose to accept or reject the amendment," is, in a certain sense, idiotic. The republicans cannot reject the organic law of the land, even were they so minded, and such at present the amendment is. There was method, however, in the democratic madness. The party is afraid to go before the people on the issues. We will still hoar the cry of "nigger" "nigger" and the beating of the tom-tom.

Last week's Democratic Convention which met at Greensboro, did about everything in its power to insure Republican success in the coming campaign. Judge Clark of dubious political record, was nominated for Chief-Justice; notice was virtually given that, despite party pledges, the race issue was to be injected into the coming campaign; the convention refused to bind the party to make any changes in the present inequitable, unjust and oppressive system of taxation; on national issues the platform adopted contents itself with denouncing everything in sight. **The wishes of the conservative element of the party were entirely ignored.**

THE CASE STATED.

Senator Pritchard has already declared in no uncertain terms that the republicans are desirous of going to the people in this campaign upon purely state and national issues; that there is no "scheme" to put aside the amendment; that if the race issue is injected into this campaign it will be at the instance of the democratic party and will be more than usually uncalled for. Now comes Senator Simmons in his recent address before the democratic State Convention with the following utterance:

"We don't want another so-called negro campaign in North Carolina. If our adversaries will accept the amendment in good faith we will not have another."

Though his recent "sounding of the alarm" rather belies this utterance, if the Senator means what he says—that ends it, and state democratic orators, for once, will have to study the issues. The platform adopted by the party, however, tells a very different tale. It seems to imply that unless the republican party will give assurance that NOBODY will attack the amendment, then it, regardless of its promises, will continue to force the race issue. What good purpose this would subserve we fail to see. The people can do nothing further. The democratic party itself has gone the limit. The amendment is law. The question now, if there is any question, is for the courts. Neither the republican party, nor any other political organization, can keep a disfranchised man from testing the constitutionality of the law which disfranchises him before the proper tribunal.

The logic of the situation is self-evident. Democracy is endeavoring to craw-fish on its recent utterances. It finds that it needs the cry of "nigger" to help it out of the very bad political hole into which it has fallen.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The richest states in this union are manufacturing states; the richest cities are manufacturing cities. The richest community is not the one which produces the most crude material suitable for manufacture, but the one which converts that material into some useful article or articles for which there is a demand, and which by its own enterprise and its own capital creates for itself a home market for its produce.

This is a truth which Elizabeth, especially, should take to heart. Betsy is today a prosperous and thriving town, but her ambition is to grow, to broaden. She would rule without a rival as the queen city of northeastern Carolina. The sine qua non for this realization is that she develop manufacturies, give employment to thousands, create a home market, add to the dollars in circulation, and add to the value of her own products.

Her dependency at present is, and in the past has been, the lumber trade, the fish and oyster industries, and the farm. These first named dependencies are already strained to the limit. The trade from the lower sound counties she already possesses. Pasquotank's farms, it is true, are capable of better things, but their proper development will come but with time's passage.

Manufacturies Elizabeth must have. Otherwise for her it is written, so far and no further.

It must be remembered that these manufacturies will not come without effort. The city must be active to offer inducements. It cannot remain supine. What boots it for her stock companies to boom and her improvement companies to improve, if they find not the home makers and the home takers, and these cannot come until new industries are aroused.

A MIDSUMMER MADNESS.

The article in last week's issue of our contemporary The Economist in answer to the communication of a correspondent who objects to the fact that The Economist has endeavored to class the Anti-Saloon League as a party movement, is, to say the least, amusing. Our worthy contemporary expresses the agonizing fear that the League will either prohibitionize the Republican party or the Republican party will radicalize the League. It then launches forth into one of the usual fervid eulogies of the Democratic party—of which, it gives us to understand, it forms no small part—paints again darkly the picture of negro domination—that imaginative condition which according to the utterances of its own party leaders in the last campaign is doubly an impossibility—and ends its epistolation by asking the League to quit causing the Democratic candidates to not sleep o' nights. Brother, thy troubles are many and thou art, evidently, hard pressed. Imitate our noble example. We are not troubling the League and the League is not troubling us.

Republican Convention.

There will be a convention of the Republicans of Currituck County held at the Court House in Currituck County on Saturday, the 16th day of August, 1902, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State, Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Conventions. Precinct committees will call their meetings in accordance with our plan of organizations and send delegates to said convention.

W. S. HARRISON,
Chm. Rep. Ex. Com. Currituck Co.

MURDER WILL OUT.

Murder will out. Senator Simmons broke it to them gently. The present democratic administration has borrowed $200,000. The fusion administration left $100,000 in the treasury when it handed over the reins of government. In three short years with taxation enormously increased the present regime shows a deficit of $200,000. Simmons made an eloquent reference to the schools and asylums—their needs etc. He forgot, however, to mention the dollars spent in a partisan effort to impeach the supreme court judges, the money wasted in an extra legislative session called to doctor partisan measures, and the sums appropriated to defend indicted democratic registrars of elections. He admits, however, because he has to, that in two years democratic legislatures appropriated over a million dollars more than the fusion legislature did. Great is democracy!

If A Man Lie To You.

And say some other salve, ointment, lotion, oil or alleged healer is as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve, tell him thirty years of marvelous cures of Piles, Burns, Boils, Corns, Felons, Ulcers, Cuts, Scalds, Bruises and Skin Eruptions prove it's the best and cheapest. 25c at all Druggists and South Mills Drug Co.

Transportation To Roanoke Island.

The general manager of the N. & S. Railroad Company gives information that both the steamers Neuse and Ocracoke, one of which leave New Bern daily, will be held there till the arrival of the train from Goldsboro for the convenience of persons desiring to attend the meeting of the Roanoke Island committee, and that returning from Manteo via New Bern, passengers can leave the island at 10 p. m. on Thursday and Saturday, 24th, 26th, and 8 p. m. on the 25th. Parties coming from Washington and that vicinity via Plymouth can leave Plymouth on the arrival of the train from Washington at 11 o'clock, connecting at Edenton with the 1:40 p. m. train at Elizabeth City, the steamer New Bern at 3 o'clock daily, or by Neuse at six p. m. on Tuesday, 22d, and returndag will connect at Elizabeth City with the trains going north and south.

Instructions will be given to hold steamers according to the above program.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and feaver is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form: No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

"Have to charge you half a dollar for that job," said the barber, looking at the mass that lay on the floor.

"Half a dollar!" he gasped. "Don't I get anything for the hair?"—Youth's Companion.

To Cure A Cold In One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature on each box: 25.

The curiosity of others enables some men to make a good living.—Chicago News.

Stop the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No. Cure, No Pay Price, 25 cents.

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The Other Way.

He—Bertha, I am going to ask you a question, a question which will have a lasting effect upon my life as you answer it. Bertha, dear, will you be a sister to me?

She—Charley, I can't do that, but I will be your wife.—Boston Transcript.

You Know What You Are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No. Cure, No Pay. 50c

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Elizabeth Pool I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to her estate to come forward and make immediate settlement and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Administrator.

July 21, 1902.

F. H. Ziegler,

Successor to John H. Ziegler.

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Looked Like Economy.

Uncle Hiram—Got back from the big city—I don't think that nephew of our'n is got as much money as he makes out he has.

Aunt Emily—Why, I thought you said he had such a nice home in the city.

Uncle Hiram—Huh! I didn't tell ye nothin about him havin both them little girls o' his'n playin on the same planner at once. I tell ye he's a-gettin hard up.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Need More Help.

Often the over taxed organs of digestion cry out for help, by Dyspepsia's pains, Nausea, Dizziness Headaches, liver complaints, bowel disorders. Such troubles call for prompt use of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are gentle, thorough and guaranteed to cure. 25c at all Druggists and South Mills Drug Co.

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Look here fellows, this is THE CAROLINIAN, the only republican paper in the district.

Your time is limited and so is ours. A few words will do the job. We want you to help us push this thing.

The country is galloping full tilt right into another campaign—a campaign which promises to be the hottest one on record—and we need to be well organized and well drilled in order to successfully combat the democrats.

Now boys, one of the safest and surest ways to advance the interests of the Republican party is to get a double-geared shuffle on yourself and help us to scatter CAROLINIANS all over the district.

Just think of getting a paper like this every week for one dollar a year! A republican who is too penurious to pay that much for this paper one year is a pretty good democrat.

We want to ask you to read this copy to all your republican neighbors and ask them to subscribe with you. We offer THE CAROLINIAN at seventy-five cents a year in clubs of four or more, cash subscriptions. Now don't you honestly think that's a bargain? Suppose you run out and tell the boys about this.

After you get all the subs you can, then send us the names and addresses of all the other good republicans you know and let us send them sample copies. We would be glad to have the address of every live, hustling republican in the district.

Now don't forget what we have told you. We expect to hear from you in a few days with a "rousin" big list of subscribers, and if you love your home and your country as well as you ought to we certainly will not be disappointed.

We do not offer you the whole world in a gold frame with a ribbon to hang it up by, but we do offer to preach you some mighty straight republican gospel if you'll only send us a little of your surplus cash to buy paper and ink with.

Don't Fail To Try This.

Whenever an honest trial is given Electric Bitters for any trouble it is recommended for a permanent cure will surely be effected. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the kidneys and bowels, stimulate the liver, invigorate the nerves and purify the blood. It's a wonderful tonic for run down systems. Electric bitters positively cures Kidney and Liver Troubles, Stomach Disorders, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and expels Malaria. Satisfaction guaranteed by all Druggists and South Mills Drug Co.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Ephraim Mann, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. May 12th 1902

R. I. Hassel, Administrator
I. M. Meekins, Attorney.

Best Work — — Best Marble.

C. B. MASON. MARBLE CO.

Are in a position to sell you Monuments Tombs etc. as low as any reliable Marble Co. under the sun. Get your estimates from any reliable dealer submit same to us, we will give you as low, if possible lower prices.

NO CHEAP JOHN WORK TURNED OUT.

No agent employed gives the customer all the benefit. Place no order until you see our Mr. Mason or send in order direct. When in E. City be sure and get the right place. Don't be deceived.

C. B. MASON,
Marble Co.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE HEAD

Of the State's Educational System.

Academic Department;
Law
Medicine.
Pharmacy

One hundred and eight scholarships. Free tuition to teachers and to ministers' sons. Loans for the needy.

563 Students
54 Instructors

New Dormitories, Water Works, Central Heating System.

Fall term begins September 8, 1902. Address,

F P Venable, President,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WILL YOU RIDE!

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company.

THE NORTH CAROLINA

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Literary
Classical
Scientific
Commercial
Industrial
Pedagogical
Musical

Session opens September 18th. Expenses $100 to $140; for non-residents of the State $160. Faculty 33 members. Practice and Observation School connected with the college. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent teachers and stenographers. To secure board in the dormitories all free-tuition applications should be made before July 15th. For catalogue and other information address

PRESIDENT CHARLES D. McIVER, GREENSBORO, N. C.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

WE ARE MAKING AND SELLING

THE PUREST ICE IN THE CITY.

Our prices are alike to every customer taking like quantities, and we do not intend to be undersold.

The public knows that we have the capacity and the equipment to furnish more ICE than can be used in this territory.

We do not claim to own you but respectfully solicit your patronage.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

It Costs You 2c to Get Our Prices

And it Might Save You 2 Dollars.

CAROLINIAN PUB. COMPANY.

The Proper Fitting

of EYE GLASSES and SPECTACLES is no experiment with me. You can get just what you need at a very moderate cost.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Hathaway,

OPTICIAN.

Poindexter St.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—E. R. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, Dr A. L. Pendleton, W. M. Baxter, J. B. Culpepper, J. B. Fearing; Fred Burgs and Louis Anderson, Clerk and Tax Collector, R. E. Whitehurst Treasurer, J. B. Forbes; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, A. C. Bell Assistant, J. C. Scarborough and Wilson Brothers; Police; Attorney, P. W. McMullin; Street Commissioner, F. F. Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John H. Griggs; Harbor Master, J. Modlin.

Collector of Customs—W. C. Brooks, Sr.

Postmaster—Lizzie th C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church St.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, D. H. Tuttle pastor; Baptist, C. W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. T. S. Davis, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House every Sunday morning and night.

Colored—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor; Baptist, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M. E. Normal, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster; Andrew, Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. J. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White; J. F. Newbold, keeper of Alms House. Sheriff, Nathan D. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harris Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S. N. Sheep; Board of Education: J. C. Commander, Charles Reid and E. V. Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaiah Fearing; County Physician, Dr A. T. Aydlett, Surveyor, J. C. Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Pres't.
Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

DO WE GET YOUR BUNDLE?

THIS laundry's Full of Satisfaction.

We dispense it in generous measure to all our patrons.

Every garment that we do up is liberally sprinkled with it.

We wash and iron it into every bit of work that we turn out.

Are YOU getting satisfaction?

Try US.

Albemarle Steam Laundry,

L. E. Skinner, Prop.

PHONE 125.

BRICK!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson, Manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect May 28th, 1902

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)		2:40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " "		4:50, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City	" "	9:05, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk	" "	11:00, a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)	11:36, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " "	12:30, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " "	5:20, p. m.
Leave Eliz. City [daily except Sunday]	5:45 p. m
Arrive Edenton	6:40 p. m.

Trains to[illegible] all intermediate Stations.

Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 7:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth connects With Washington and Plymouth R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with steamer for Windsor.

Steamer leaves Edenton 12:45 for Jamesville and Williamston. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12:45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Monday and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Daily line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C.—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Neuse, 6:00 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Ocracoke, 6 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Both Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental each way connects with A. and N. C. for Goldsboro and A. C. L. for Wilmington.

Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday at 7:30 p. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 5 a. m. for Lorch Creek Aurora and etc. at 6:00 a. m. Monday and Friday for Swan Quarter and Ocracoke.

For further information apply to W. B. Keyes, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

A. K. KING, Gen'l Mngr. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt.

Saves a Woman's Life

To have given up would have meant death for Mrs. Lois Cragg, of Dorchester, Mass. For years she had endured untold misery from a severe lung trouble and obstinate cough. "Often", she writes, "I could scarcely breathe and sometimes could not speak. All doctors and remedies failed till I used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was completely cured." Sufferers from Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Trouble need this grand remedy, for it never disappoints. Cure is guaranteed by All Druggists and South Mills Drug Co. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, July 24, 1902.

A CONGRESSIONAL FAILURE.

Bill Jones is home from Congress—a sayin' "how-dy-do."
Bill Jones is home from Congress—he says he's glad it's through;
He says he done his duty by all his fellow-men,
An' shows us how the country has all been saved agin.
But, still, somehow or other, it doesn't just seem right
He's been two terms in Congress an' hasn't had a fight!

Down in the Sixteenth district they're pokin' fun at us;
They say Bill Jones is skeery an' doesn't like to fuss.
They met their man from 'Congress with bands an' hacks an' cheers,
Because he fit 'nother an' bit off both his ears.
Of course, Bill done his duty just as he seen the light,
But he's had lots of chances—an' never had a fight!

Bill Jones is home from Congress—I guess he'd ha'ter stay;
He ain't the kind o' timber we'd ought to send away.
I know he's hustled for us—got pensions here and there,
Fixed some folks for positions—but he didn't seem to care
About his reputation. He'd rather talk an' write.
He's had two terms in Congress—and never had a fight!

LOCAL GLEANINGS

The festive burglar is again on the rampage.

The ice man is a friend indeed these days.

Many a truth has come from the pulpit and many a libel also.

The gretna-green affairs from Norfolk have been numerous of late.

Always look on the bright side but walk on the shady side at this season of the year.

Dr. E. F. Martin of Edenton paid his family and the burg a flying visit on Sunday.

Mr. Abner Aydlett and family are now installed in their new residence on Main street.

The Misses Crowson have returned from an extended visit in the central portion of the State,

The local atmosphere is again supercharged. Pugilism is once more the order of the day.

Reports from the county at large indicate that the cotton crop will cause the farmer to rejoice.

The surfmen, life-savers, now hold the city. They are up for their annual medical examination.

Mr. Griff Jennings has opened up a grocery in the old Albemarle House, next door to the Carolinian Bldg.

We now have long-distance telephone connections and it is "Hello, Norfolk", or any other city you please.

Misses Frankie and Margaret Haines of Winston-Salem are visiting Miss Mary McMullan on Pennsylvania Ave.

With the mercury dancing up to a hundred in the shade, it becomes a very serious problem as to whether life is worth living.

Miss McMullan entertained a number of her friends at a reception Tuesday evening at her home on Pennsylvania Ave.

Miss Sara Gaither, formely of Hertford, now of Norfolk, was the guest of Miss Nannie Allen on Road street during the week.

Mr. John L. Phelps of Plymouth, Mr. D. M. Pugh of Salvo and Mr. L. L. Brinkley of Edenton were in the city during the passed week.

The hearing of the Wilcox case is set for the fourth Monday in August. It is idle to prognosticate. The prisoner has had a weary wait.

The garden party Monday evening at the residence of Mr. R. J. Mitchell, a church affair, in spite of inclement weather, scored an unqualified success

"Oh it's hot on high,
An' it,s hot below,
An' the devil take the weather
When the wind don't blow!"

Mr. N. C. Hughes of Washington, N. C., a student of the military academy at Chockawinity, is visiting the family of Mr. W. H. Zoeller on Martin St.

The contest is going to be a rum old fight between the wet and the dry crowds, with the chances of Betsy continuing to be wet, legally or illegally, whichever way it goes.

As yet there is no sign of the promised seventeen-year locusts in this state. The ordinary locust is very scarce this season, in this part of the state at least.

Owing to the dry weather mosquitoes are not numerous, where last year they were a scourge. This is a fact which should cause the Roanoke Island pilgrims much joy,

Prof. S. L. Sheep of the A. C. I. has been conducting a Teachers' Institute at Plymouth this week. Prof. Sheep is not only one of our most able, but is also one of our most energetic educators.

A heavy squall Monday evening in the lower sound resulted in the capsizing of the schooner Marian Green. There were a number of persons on board. Thanks to the prompt action of neighboring vessels, no lives were lost. Several smaller sailing crafts are, also, reported to have been capsized by the violence of the gale.

The CAROLINIAN acknowledges calls from N. H. Swain, wife and little daughter, keeper of the North River Light, and from Mr. E. O. Hooper of Salvo during the passed week.

The Sunday excursions to Nag's Head are proving quite popular. They furnish an opportunity for the weary and jaded clerk to get a brief outing and a breath of fresh air. Pulpit objection to the excursions is, we understand, strong.

I know I must be wrong,
But I cannot love ping pong.
I cannot sing
In praise of ping;
I have no song
For pong.

The democrats of one of the new judicial districts have nominated Hon. Garland S. Furguson, of Waynesville, for judge. This district defeated Judge Jones who was appointed by Govenor Aycock. — Concord Tribune.

Judge Jones in his recent service on the bench here made many friends who will regret to hear that he failed of nomination.

General W. R. Roberts has withdrawn as a canidate for Congress from the First District. General Roberts in announcing himself for Congress took position against universal education on the ground that we should do no more for the negroes. His retirement is for this reason the more significant.

Senator Pritchard and Lock Craige, democratic aspirant for the senatorship and a brilliant speaker, have decided to make a joint canvass of the state. The series of debates will be conducted on a high plane and will be productive of much political interest. It is expected that these distinguished gentlemen will be heard in this city sometime during the early fall.

There is a fire burning in the Dismal swamp. It has been in progress several days, but so far not much damage has been done. It spreads over considerable surface, but there is not much large timber where the fire rages. It is burning undergrowth and is eating holes in the surface of the swamp, which in some places is of a combustible nature.

Mr. Charles Wood, formely of the First National Bank of this city, now of Shreveport La., is visiting in the city. Charlie speaks enthusiastically of the far south and of the fair maids who there do dwell. Mr. Wood is at present considering the acceptance of an excellent position offered him in our neighboring town of Hertford. The home ties bind after all.

A scarcity of competent teachers for the white schools, says County Superintendant Sheep, is the greatest difficulty with which we have to contend. Two of our white schools were not taught last year because competent teachers could not be found for them. The average salary per month in the county schools is twenty-five dollars for second grade and thirty dollars per month for first grade teachers.

Real estate is still moving; N. S. Leary and wife to C. C. Aydlett, house and lot on Broad St, now occupied by the former as a home, consideration, $1,150. Mr. Leary is building a handsome new residence on Road St. Mrs. Sarah E. Smith also makes conveyance of a lot, unimproved, on Poindexter St, near Pearl, 35x80 ft, to J. B. Flora for a consideration of $1,450. There is a number of small conveyances.

The Summer Normal School for colored teachers opens here on the 28th for its fourth annual session. The school will continue for two weeks. A series of interesting lectures will be delivered by Prof. J. Y. Joyner, Supt. of Public Instruction, W. G. Gaither, Supt. of Schools for Perquimans County, T. W. Costen, Jr., Supt of Schools for Gates County, and the Rev. M. W. D. Norman of Portsmouth, Va., during the session.

The mass-meeting of citizens which was called to assemble at the court house last evening to determine the long debated question of a site for the public building, was postponed until tomorrow night. Congressman Small, en route for Roanoke Island, found it impossible to attend the Wednesday evening meeting. Public opinion indicates strong opposition to the present site. The Road St. site is even less desirable. This narrows the choice to either the Albemarle Hotel site or the Jenkins lot on Main street.

Judgment and Decree in Tyrrell Case.

Judge Purnell on Monday issued a judgment in the case of Person et al, receivers for Buffalo Banks, vs. Watson et al, in conformity with his opinion filed a few days ago, the judgment being for $50,000 and a decree for the foreclosure of the mortgage and naming Thomas G Skinner and Isaac M. Meekins as trustees to execute the order. The suit involved about 50,000 acres of land in Tyrrell county.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The Sanitary Condition.

The sanitary condition of the city calls for attention and calls for attention imperatively. Our sanitary officer that was has passed up the job. As a result the city is left entirely without official sanitation, and with a local ordinance in force which practically prevents sanitation by the individual. The ordinance in question prohibits the burial of night soil and at the same time provides that said soil shall be removed every 30 days beyond the city limits—said removal to be made after 12 o'clock at night. This ordinance was made in the interest of the sanitary officer, but now that we have no such officer the ordinance simply works a hardship upon the community. Typhoid fever is getting in its deadly work, and, unless this matter is given attention worse will follow. Our City Fathers should take some action in this regard.

The Y. M. C. A.

The plans for the Y. M. C. A. are now assuming very definite shape indeed. The building corner Fearing and Poindexter Sts, owned by Mr. C. H. Robinson, has been leased from Mr. Robinson at a generous rental for a period of five years as a home for the organization. The building will be remodeled and a gymnasium building built adjoining same. A reading room, baths, reception room, and, it is to be hoped, a pool and billiard room, will add to the attractiveness of this morally healthful resort. The enterprise is in the hands of gentlemen who, we believe, will not defeat the aims of the organization by adopting a narrow policy, but will make it, in truth, a place which will prove attractive to the youth of the city. A resident secretary, Mr. J. W. Knight, now of Harrisonburg, Va., will be placed in charge of the building.

Roanoke Celebration.

The program of the public exercises of the Roanoke Island Celebration at Manteo to-day and Friday, July 24th and 25th, is as follows: C. R. Pugh will welcome the visitors and W. D. Pruden, of Edenton, will respond. General J. S. Carr, of Durham, will speak on Sir Walter Raleigh. Hon. Jno. N. Small's subject will be the sound section of North Carolina." Justice Walter Clark will make an address on "What the Celebration Means." In the afternoon "Fort Raleigh" will be visited. Thursday evening Hon. C. F. Warren will speak on "Roanoke Island, a center of Historical Interest." Judge H. G. Connor will make an address on Raleigh's Charter the Dawn of Civil Liberty in America." Senator F. M. Simmons will speak on "Nation's part in the celebration." Quite a number are expected to visit the this historic site.

The Knitting Mill.

The stockholders of the Elizabeth City knitting mill, being so empowered by the directors, have conveyed the mill property to the Elizabeth City Hosiery Co., a new corporation made up of old stockholders of the mill, for $32,010, this including a mortgage of $25,000 now a burden on the mill and a floating debt of $7,000. The stockholders of the new company will put $10,000 more capital into the enterprise and hope to make a success of it. During the first year the mill lost heavily. Last year under the careful management of Mr. P. H. Williams it was able to balance its books at the end of the year without loss. This year it is believed that, with the additional working capital, a substantial dividend will be declared. Mr. Williams will continue in charge with Mr. R. B. Martin as Secretary and Treasurer.

Our Boys Win.

Long distance telephone announces the pleasant tidings that our "fire laddies" did themselves proud in the State Tournament at Raleigh and carried off the prize for quickest steam and for throwing the farthest stream of water. 'Tis well.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Elizabeth City and Western Railroad Company will be held on Monday, July 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company in Elizabeth City, N. C., for the purpose of considering certain resolutions to be then and there presented to the meeting of said stockholders touching and pertaining to the consolidation of the Elizabeth City and Western Railroad Company with the Suffolk & Carolina Railroad Company and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before said meeting.

C. E. KRAMER, President.
M. N. SAWYER, Secretary.

P. H. WILLIAMS,
W. T. OLD,
D. B. BRADFORD,
} Stockholders.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

Slave if you will, but if you prefer to make housework easy, use

GOLD DUST

It makes home brighter and care lighter.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. New York. Boston. St. Louis.

Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

FOR HARNESS and Saddle Sores Mexican Mustang Liniment is just what you need. It takes effect at once, and you will be astonished to see how quickly it heals sores.

It's this way:

You can burn yourself with Fire, with Powder, etc., or you can scald yourself with Steam or Hot Water, but there is only one proper way to cure a burn or scald and that is by using

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

It gives immediate relief. Get a piece of soft old linen cloth, saturate it with this liniment and bind loosely upon the wound. You can have no adequate idea what an excellent remedy this is for a burn until you have tried it.

A FOWL TIP. If you have a bird afflicted with Roup or any other poultry disease use Mexican Mustang Liniment. It is called a STANDARD remedy by poultry breeders.

Toilet Preparations.

Take good care of your money—don't let it get away unless you are sure you are getting its worth in return. These are not "Special Prices for a short time only," but

REGULAR GUARANTEED PRICES

Cuticuca Soap	22c cake	
Packer's Tar Soap	19c "	
Pear's Scented Glycerine Soap	16½c "	
Pear's Unscented Glycerine Soap	11½c "	
Colgate's Vioris Soap	15c "	42c box
Colgate's Honey Soap	12c "	30c "
Colgates Cold Cream Soap	10c "	25c "
Colgates White Clematis soap	7c "	19c "
Colgate's Bay Rum Soap	7c "	19c "
Colgate's Stroke Oar Soap	5c "	13c "
Genuine Buttermilk Soap	19c box	
"High Art toilet Soap"	20c "	
Colgate's Tooth Powder	18c "	
Colgate's Talcum Powder	17c "	
Mennen's Talcum Powder	17c "	
Extract of Witch Hazel	9c bottle	
Blue Seal Vaseline	5c "	
Lavender Smelling Salts	24c "	
Johann Maria Farina Cologne, long green bottles	39c "	
J. B. Williams Shaving Soap	7c cake	

The Fair

THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORE.

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Phillips, Ward & Rountree,

Wholesale Groceries and Commissions.

We buy, sell, or exchange any thing you want to sell or buy.

Write us for information

Norfolk, Virginia,

Clocks

Did you ever think of the great number of parts in that familiar timepiece of yours. And the great amount of work required of them? A look at our window this week will be a revelation to many who have never given the subject a thought. A small defect in any of these parts will cause the clock to loose or gain. Maybe that's what's the matter with yours. We will fix it right, at a reasonable price.

LOUIS SELIG,

LEADING JEWELER.

Corner Main and Water Sts.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IN THIS OLD WORLD OF OURS

It is a pretty good rule to follow the leadership of critical, discriminating people, and if you keep an eye open will see this is the place where they come, for they know we serve the best and purest of everything in Cold Drinks,

Ice Cream and Ices

This is also attested by the fact that we hold our customers and are constantly adding others to our list.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.

POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

A POINTER

We are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THAT NEW SUIT

You are thinking of getting—if it's on the fashion plate—is here ready to wear the moment you put it on.

You'll admire yourself and feel as though others admired you—and they will, too. It don't take such an awful lot of money to dress well when you know where to trade.

You may have a dozen Tailors

dancing at your command, but none of them can design for you prettier garments than these Summer Suits we are now showing. Everything a man wears is here; every late style or whim of fashion is here in clothing.

MOSES WEISEL.

18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

HEYWOOD BABY

Carriages and Go-Carts

Are the Ones That give satisfaction
They embody all the improvements:—

Nutless Axles,
Patent Wheel Locks,
Dust Proof Hubs,
Rubber Hub Tips,
All Metal Gear,
Enamel Finish.

Beautiful Upholsteries and Parasols

Go Carts have large bodies and the best Adjustment ever Made.

If You are interested in the best come in and examine them.

Prices to Suit Every Purse.

P. W. Melick.

SQUALL HITS A SAILBOAT

Fifteen Persons Drowned at a New Hampshire Resort.

ONLY THREE OF PARTY SAVED

Accident Happened Before a Number of Hotel Guests—The Victims Were Employed as Waiters and Waitresses—Two of Them Were Harvard Students—Craft Capsized Without Warning.

Appledore, Isles of Shoals, N. H.—The worst accident which has ever happened in these isles overtook a party of fifteen waitresses and two waiters. Fifteen of the party were drowned. Two of them were Harvard students.

A large sailboat in charge of Captain Frederick Miles, and having on board the waitresses and the head and second waiters from the Oceanic Hotel, was struck by a sudden squall. In a couple of seconds the craft was capsized and the occupants were struggling in the water.

The boat was only about 300 feet off Appledore Island when the accident took place, and it was witnessed by a large number of hotel patrons. There was a good sea running and the steamer Sam Adams and a half hundred rowboats put off to the rescue. With the exception of the two waiters, W. E. Alward and Henry C. Farrington, all but five members of the party were brought ashore.

The dead are: W. E. Alward, Cambridge, Mass.; Henry C. Farrington, Cambridge, Mass.; May Adams, Portsmouth, N. H.; Eva Adams, Portsmouth, N. H.; Alice Roberts, Bertha Graham, Minnie McDonald, Katherine Bowes, Elizabeth Bowes, Saxonville, Mass.; Bessie Chase, Malden, Mass.; Anna Sheehan, Eva Marshall, May Marshall, Haverhill, Mass.; Isabel Kanuska, Cambridge, Mass., and Laura Gilmore.

The saved are: Captain Fred Miles, Lillian Bresnahan and Alice Haggarty.

Alward and Farrington were both Harvard students. Eva and May Marshall were school teachers in Haverhill, Mass. Katharine Bowes taught school in Farmingham, Mass. Bessie Chase taught school in Malden.

MANY DEAD IN GOLD MINES.

Explosion Finds Victims in Adjoining Properties in Utah.

Park City, Utah.—Two powder magazines at the 1200-foot level of the Daly-West gold mine exploded, causing a loss of life of about forty-eight men. The 1200-foot level of the Daly-West corresponds to the 600-foot level of the Ontario and as the mines are connected at different point there were victims of the explosion in both.

The explosion, it is believed, was caused by John Burgy, a miner, who entered a forty-ton powder magazine carrying a lighted candle. The force of the explosion is shown by the fact that a miner working on the 1500-foot level of the Ontario, 900 feet below, and nearly a mile away from the point of the explosion, was instantly killed. Two members of the rescuing party have died from the effects of the gases in the mines.

The Daly-West did not carry $1 of liability insurance. The mine owners, among whom are Banker McCormick, J. E. Bamberger and Mayor Ezra Thompson, of Salt Lake City, say they will take care of the families of the men who were killed.

BIG CHICAGO STRIKE OFF.

Men Return to Work on Advice of State Arbitration Board—$10,000,000 Loss.

Chicago.—The freight handlers' strike, which has almost paralyzed Chicago's business for ten days, ended when the men by almost unanimous vote decided to return to work and secure the best possible terms. A strike of teamsters, which would have involved nearly 20,000 men, was averted by the abrupt ending of the controversy.

The strike, it is estimated, cost the business men of Chicago $10,000,000, and in order to guard against such a contingency in the future they are preparing to inaugurate an educational campaign in opposition to the sympathetic strike.

The labor unions are fighting to secure the right to abrogate agreements for the purpose of ordering sympathetic strikes.

Credit for the settlement rests with the State Board of Arbitration. It was the adoption of the suggestions by it which led to the action of the Freight Handlers' Union in declaring the struggle with the railroads ended.

DEATH IN PATH OF CYCLONE.

Several Persons Killed and Others Injured in Great Storm in Ontario.

Chesterville, Ont.—A cyclone of great fury passed within a mile of this town and everything in its path, about sixty rods in width, was destroyed. Dwellings are overturned and dead cattle are lying on nearly every farm.

Several persons were killed and others injured. At the farm of John Kearns, in Winchester, not a vestige can be found of the Kearns dwelling. Mr. Kearns was found in a clover field with a broken hip, and near him was the body of his little son, seven years old. The body of Mrs. Kearns was found against a fence. Two other children were found with broken limbs and terribly bruised, but still living.

In the townships of Winchester, Finch and Osnabruck the damage will exceed $200,000.

Wyoming Republican Ticket.

The Republican State Convention of Wyoming has renominated a full State ticket, headed by Deforest Richards for Governor, except in the case of the Treasurer, whom the law makes ineligible for re-election. The "progressive and patriotic administration of President Roosevelt" was indorsed.

Cholera Spreading in China.

Cholera is increasing in China, spreading inland from the coast, and several deaths have occurred in the Forbidden City in Pekin.

Four Murders by a Boy.

Willie Cannon, a colored tramp, aged fifteen years, confessed to Chief of Police Austin at Birmingham, Ala., that he had recently killed a white baby at Gurnee, Ala., a negro baby at Helena, a negro baby at Cahaba and a negro baby in Birmingham. The body of the last-named baby has been found. Coroner Paris has the little negro in charge and is investigating his story.

Oklahoma's Population.

The commission appointed to reapportion Oklahoma has announced the total population to be 600,000.

Hicks-Beach Leaves British Cabinet.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has resigned his portfolio in the British Government, his action giving rise to much speculation as to other probable changes under Mr. Balfour. The new Prime Minister made a speech, which was well received at a party conference, at which leaders gave pledges of loyalty.

100,000,000 Population Predicted.

Director of the Census Merriam believes that the next census will find the United States to have 100,000,000 population.

PLOT AGAINST ITALY'S KING

An Anarchist From Paterson, N. J., Arrested at Bra.

A Document Found Showing He Meant to Take Young Ruler's Life—Saved From His Father's Fate.

London.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Milan says that an important arrest has been made at Bra, a small town in Piedmont, through which King Victor Emmanuel often passes in his automobile on his way to his private estates.

The prisoner is a young man who is described as a barber. He arrived secretly a few days ago from Paterson, N. J. The police, when they searched his quarters at Bra, discovered a number of documents showing that he was in close correspondence with Anarchists in Paterson, whose agent he is believed to be.

The prisoner told the police that his name is Tonetti. This is not believed. He declares himself to be a militant Anarchist.

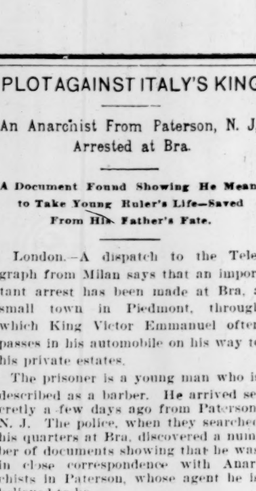
It is understood that information of his journey to Bra was given to the Italian authorities by the police of Paterson.

Paterson, N. J.—The police refuted almost with indignation the suggestion that they had notified the Italian police of the doings of an Anarchist. They denied emphatically that they had ever heard of a man named Tonetti. Persons who have paid close attention to Anarchist doings in Paterson said that the name Tonetti had never been prominently mentioned in connection with anarchy here. This fact meant nothing, however, it was explained, because the leading Anarchists as a matter of protection constantly change their names and rarely appear under the real ones.

SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR DEAD.

Hamud Bin Mahomed Said, Ruler by British Grace, Succumbs to Paralysis.

Zanzibar, East Africa.—Hamud Bin Mahomed Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, who recently was stricken with paralysis, suffered a relapse and died a few days ago.



SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The Sultan had ruled since 1896, in which year he was placed on the throne by Great Britain.

TWO LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

Negro Burned at the Stake and White Man Hanged on City Scales.

Clayton, Miss.—William Ody, a negro, who attempted to assault Miss Virginia Tucker, of this place, was burned at the stake at midnight. The assault was most brutal. The young woman was riding in the country when she was attacked, and was so violently pulled from her buggy by the negro that both her legs were broken.

After Ody's capture a mob quickly formed and took charge of the prisoner. He was brought before Miss Tucker, who identified him, after which he was lynched.

Owensboro, Ky.—Joshua Anderson was taken from jail here by a crowd of men and hanged to the crossbeam of the city scales. Anderson had gone to the home of his wife, three miles below town, called her out and shot her three times, instantly killing her. Anderson was the first white man ever lynched in Daviess County.

UNDER WATER 25 MINUTES.

Smelling Salts Played Part in Resuscitation of a Child.

Washington, D. C.—According to a report received from the life-saving station at Anglesea, N. J., smelling salts played an important part in resuscitating a child which had been under water for fully twenty-five minutes.

The child was Stanley S. Holmes. He was thrown into the water from a rowboat during a squall, and when he was rescued and brought ashore there was no perceptible breathing. His jaws were clenched and had to be opened by force. Artificial respiration was maintained for an hour and a half, and it was forty-five minutes before he showed any signs of life. The details of the case will be of value for the medical records.

Nineteen Men Drowned.

A severe typhoon swept over the southern islands of the Philippines. The United States customs steamer Shearwater was lost off the island of Marinduque. Nineteen of her crew, including three Americans, were drowned.

China Accepts Tien-Tsin Terms.

The Chinese Foreign Office has accepted the terms offered by the foreign Ministers for the evacuation of Tien-Tsin, and it is expected that the Empress Dowager will approve this action.

Newsy Gleanings

Porto Rico has 850 new schoolhouses.

Oregon wants aid for an exposition in 1904.

A sea wall is to be built in the harbor of Genoa.

A copyright law has been promulgated in Siam.

Publishers in London are dismayed at the prospects of the book trade.

Congress has ordered printed 100,000 copies of Hay's eulogy of McKinley.

A Frenchman claims to have invented an explosive that is smokeless and flashless.

Several hotels at Berlin are crowded with Americans over from London.

Eleven frieght steamers to cost $2,000,000 have been ordered for the St. Lawrence River trade.

New York capitalists are seeking in Baltimore, Md., a site for a steel plant to manufacture 500 tons of novelties per day.

Germany now leads in the export of scientific instruments. Fourteen thousand wage-earners are employed in that industry.

The longest run without stopping on record, for a passenger train, is that recently made over the 428 miles between Buffalo and New York City.

NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED

Governor Taft Delivers the Final Note to the Vatican.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

It is Declared That No More Generous Terms Can Be Offered—The Friars Must Leave the Philippines—Secretary Root Thinks Foundation Has Been Laid For an Amicable Agreement.

Rome.—Major Porter, of the Judge Advocate's Department of the United States Army, personally delivered to Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, the last note of Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippine Islands, on the subject of the withdrawal of the friars from the islands. This note, it was presumed, would end the Governor's negotiations here, as Major Porter simultaneously presented a letter from Judge Taft asking for a farewell audience with the Pope.

Secretary Root in his communication declares that Judge Taft's journey is quite compensated for by the fact that it is possible to fix general lines on which later can be amicably resolved all the questions now pending. Meanwhile, as a preliminary, he wishes Cardinal Rampolla to send to the Philippine Government four lists of the property considered to belong to the religious orders, comprising the property transferred to corporations; the ecclesiastical buildings occupied by the troops, with indications of the damage and compensation therefor; the property before considered Spanish Crown lands, which it is desired the American Government should transfer to the church, though Washington will grant such transfers only on condition that a satisfactory agreement be reached on all other questions, and the charitable and educational institutions which the Vatican desires to be considered as belonging to the church.

Secretary Root ends by instructing Judge Taft to express to Cardinal Rampolla his pleasure that the visit of the American representative has resulted in a broad basis for harmonious settlement, has thanks for the courtesy shown by the Vatican to Judge Taft, and for the promptness with which the Vatican has acted, and his hopes that, though no specific agreement has been reached, the Vatican ultimately will find it just to do what has been suggested.

Judge Taft ends his note to the Vatican as follows:

"In obedience to Secretary Root's dispatch, I request that the future negotiations on the points raised be held in Manila between an Apostolic Delegate and the Governor, after the information suggested above by Secretary Root has been ascertained and presented."

The Vatican is buzzing with comments on the last American note, the contents of which were somewhat unexpected, as it was thought that Washington would make counter propositions. A majority here represent the result as a success for Papal diplomacy, while others express the opinion that the friars will not get in Manila better terms than those offered here, and that the affair may end in their being obliged to leave the archipelago with less money, as it would be impossible to bring before courts the 60,000 tenants who occupy their lands, paying no rent therefor.

BEGGED MERCY FOR PARENTS.

Daughter of Couple Sentenced For Counterfeiting Creates Pathetic Scene.

Baltimore, Md.—There was a pathetic scene in the United States Court, when Judge Morris sentenced Joseph Costello to ten years and his wife Mary to five years in the penitentiary for counterfeiting. They were members of a gang of five Italians who, it is thought, had been operating in Philadelphia as well as in Baltimore.

Little Anne Costello, their thirteen-year-old daughter, when the Judge was about to pass sentence, rushed to his side and on her knees implored him to be lenient with her father and mother. Her sobs and prayers affected all in the courtroom. In the meantime Mrs. Costello became hysterical in her efforts to secure mercy and fell from her chair. She was carried moaning from the courtroom.

Costello begged the court officials to place his daughter where she would be protected from temptation and be taught to lead a good life. He is a professional counterfeiter and has served three years in the Albany Prison for a similar crime.

MERCHANT A SUICIDE.

Shot Himself That $100,000 Insurance Might Go to Creditors.

Philadelphia.—Joseph G. Mariner, proprietor of the Philadelphia Wall Paper Mills, while on a visit to his parents' home at Smyrna, Del., went into the stable and killed himself with a bullet in the temple. He gave his life to pay his creditors.

The paper mills were closed two weeks. Later a meeting of twenty-five of his creditors was held in New York City, and they are said to have refused a settlement of the debts at twenty-five per cent. The debts were placed at $160,000.

Mariner's life was insured for $100,000, and papers conveying $55,000 of this to Philadelphia and New York creditors for claims are said to be held by banks here. It is said that the suicide lost $40,000 in stock transactions.

Mariner was forty-five years old and leaves a wife.

Good Weather For Haying.

The past week has been favorable for haying, except in portions of the Missouri Valley, where it has been retarded by rains. A very fine crop is generally indicated in the States of the Central Valleys.

Wyoming Stock Raisers Excited.

Stock raisers in Wyoming are greatly exercised over the extension of the forest reserves, their winter ranges for sheep having been much curtailed thereby.

News of the Toilers.

Oswego, N. Y., boilermakers demand $2.50 a day.

A general strike in the Province of Cadiz, Spain, is probable.

Nearly 350,000 are employed in the iron and steel industry in Germany.

Ohio stationary engineers' convention refused to go on record as opposed to the negro.

All the woodworking plants of Metropolis, Ill., are running with light crews of non-union men.

Parrel, Mexico, co-operative workingmen's society is preparing to observe the anniversary of its organization.

The Traction Company at Los Angeles, Cal., has increased the pay of employes to 22, 22½ and 25½ cents an hour.

President McDonald thinks that the American Labor Union will more than double its membership during the present year.

An amicable settlement of the threatened strike of the smeltermen at the Carpenter smelter, at Golden, Col., has been effected.

The Burlington, Iowa, City Council passed a resolution granting the employes of the fire department an increase of ten per cent.

GENERAL SMITH RETIRED

Army Officer Reprimanded and Removed From Active Service.

Kill and Burn in Samar" Order Condemned by the President and Secretary Root.

Washington, D. C.—A sensation was created in Army circles by the publication of President Roosevelt's decision in the case of General Jacob H. Smith, serving in the Philippines, retiring that officer from the Army. This was done, although the court-martial which found him guilty, merely sentenced him to be "admonished by the reviewing authority." The President, however, retired, as well as reprimanded him.

This action was taken under the law which provides that officers having reached the age of sixty-two years may be retired at will by the President. The reprimand of President Roosevelt is supplemented by Secretary Root in a long circular, in which he explains the conditions which resulted in the court-martial of General Smith, and shows that, although the latter issued the "kill and burn" order, as a matter of fact very few persons were so killed.

The President's order was prepared at Oyster Bay. Secretary Root recommended to the President that he exercise in General Smith's case the right given him under the law summarily to retire any officer who has reached the age of sixty-two. Mr. Root said he did not believe General Smith to be qualified further to exercise command.

General Smith entered the service of the United States as a Lieutenant of the Second Kentucky Infantry in 1861. He served through the war and entered the Regular Army as a Captain of the Thirteenth Infantry. He served with distinction in the Indian campaign and in the Spanish War. In Cuba he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Infantry. He has been on duty in the Philippines since the fall of 1899. General Smith was several times recommended for a Brigadier-Generalship, which he finally gained. He would have retired with honor January 29, 1904.

STRIFE AMONG THE BOERS.

Men Who Fought to the End Scorn Those Who Gave Up.

Pretoria, South Africa.—There is bitter strife among the Boers, and the hatred and persecution on the part of the men who fought until the end of the war against those who surrendered and went over to the British is such that many predict that there may be a renewal of hostilities. This would inevitably result if during the reconstruction there should be an attempt to place the burghers who surrendered in authority over those who fought to the end.

Some of the Boers who served the British as scouts have been beaten and shot at. Many of the burghers who fought consistently to the end distinguish themselves from those who surrendered during the war by wearing a green badge. The Transvaal and Free State colors are also freely worn. Many of the burghers declare they were induced to agree to surrender by the false representations of their leaders, who painted the terms to rosily, and the whole situation so bristles with difficulties that there are not lacking those who doubt if the document signed May 31 was really the final settlement of the South African trouble.

THE KING ON HIS YACHT.

Bears the Journey Well and is Pleased by the Change.

London.—King Edward left Victoria station for Portsmouth a few days ago. He was conveyed from Buckingham Palace to the station in an ambulance. At Portsmouth he boarded the royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

His majesty was accompanied by Drs. Laking and Treves and two professional nurses. Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark and Princess Victoria traveled in the same train with the King.

The royal yacht left Portsmouth at 2.40 o'clock and arrived at Cowes at 4.20. It is expected that the King will make a long stay at Cowes, only indulging in short day cruises in fine weather, returning to Cowes each evening.

It was stated officially that the King bore the journey without fatigue. He has already expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the change.

WEALTHY FARMER KILLED.

Wesley Brusie, of Dutchess County, N. Y., Slain by a Hay Rake.

Pougekeepsie, N. Y.—Wesley Brusie, a prominent and wealthy farmer living at Mount Riga, two miles north of Millerton, Dutchess County, met with a terrible death on his farm in sight of his own house. He went to the barn and brought out one of his young horses to hitch to the hay rake. After the animal had been harnessed and hitched Mr. Brusie started to climb into the seat. The horse started and, throwing him to the ground, ran away.

Mr. Brusie, who was seventy years of age, held on to the reins and was dragged to a stone wall, where he was caught between the rake and the wall. The horse backed up and crushed his chest in with one his hoofs. The teeth of the big rake then fell down and crushed through the farmer's skull, killing him instantly.

Buffalo Doctors Want to Scorch.

The physicians of Buffalo, N. Y., want permission to speed their automobiles on sick calls. The Chief of Police says he cannot trust them.

Inquiry Into Warship's Mishap.

Rear-Admiral Crowninshield has cabled the navy department that he had ordered a Court of Inquiry to fix the responsibility for the accident which occurred to the flagship, the Illinois, while that vessel was entering the harbor of Christiania, Norway. Admiral Crowninshield will fly his flag from the Chicago.

Italy's King Reviews Russian Troops.

A review of nearly 40,000 troops was held in Russia in honor of the visit of the King of Italy.

Personal Mention.

Postmaster-General Payne has gone to Wisconsin for the rest of the summer.

King Lewanika has promised to institute a temperance crusade in Barotseland.

Andrew Carnegie has given $75,000 to complete the Lambeth library system in London.

A portrait of Rear-Admiral Clark, of Oregon fame, is to be placed in the Capitol of Vermont.

Queen Alexandra bought a copy of Roosevelt's "The Strenuous Life" at the Coronation Bazaar.

Dr. Conan Doyle intends to bring his history of the South African War down to the conclusion of peace.

Major-General Lloyd Wheaton, U. S. A., has been placed on the retired list after more than forty years of active service.

John D. Rockefeller told a friend the other day that he is unable to guess within $15,000,000 of the amount of his wealth.

The Marquis of Salisbury has been Premier of Great Britain four times and the duration of his four administrations has been nearly fifteen years. He is seventy-three years old.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	—	@	21¼
Firsts	21½	@	21
Seconds	19	@	21
State dairy tubs, extra	20	@	20½
Imitation creamery	—	@	19
Factory, fancy	17½	@	18
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	9¼
Small	—	@	10
Part skims, good to prime	6¾	@	7½
Full skims	2½	@	3
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	21	@	22½
State and Penn	21	@	22½
Western—Choice	19	@	20½
Southern—Choice	15½	@	17½
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	2 25
Medium, choice	—	@	1 95
Pea, choice	—	@	1 95
Red kidney, choice	—	@	2 35
White kidney, choice	1 90	@	1 95
Yellow eye, choice	2 12½	@	2 15
Lima, Cal.	2 75	@	2 80
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Virginia, per bask.	75	@	1 00
Md.& Del.,green,bu.crate	50	@	90
Strawberries, per qt.	6	@	12
Gooseberries, per qt.	4	@	9
Huckleberries, per qt.	5	@	9
Peaches, Ga., per carrier	1 00	@	2 25
S. C., per carrier	1 00	@	1 25
Md. and Del., per crate	1 00	@	1 25
Cherries, per lb.	5	@	6
Blackberries, per qt.	4	@	12
Watermelons, per 100	20 00	@	35 00
Muskmelons, per case	75	@	2 50
Raspberries, per pt.	4	@	7
Currants, per qt.	6	@	7
Plums, Boston, per carrier	1 50	@	2 25
Pears, Le Conte, per bbl.	3 50	@	4 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Broilers, per lb.	13½	@	14
Fowls, per lb.	—	@	13
Roosters, per lb.	—	@	9
Turkeys, per lb.	—	@	11
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Geese, per pair	75	@	1 12
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.	8	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb.	10	@	12½
Broilers, Phila., per lb.	18	@	25
Spring chickens	—	@	15
Spring ducks, per lb.	14½	@	15
Geese, Eastern, per lb.	—	@	17
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 50
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb.	—	@	24
Prime	22	@	23
1900, choice	—	@	17
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	—	@	23
1900, choice	—	@	17
1900, lower grades	14	@	16
Old odds	5½	@	9
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.	95	@	97½
No. 1, per 100 lb.	87½	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb.	77½	@	82½
Clover, per 100 lb.	60	@	65
Straw, long rye	72½	@	77½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Southern, per bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Long Island, per bbl.	1 00	@	1 75
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	2 00	@	3 00
Turnips, per bbl.	65	@	75
String beans, per basket	50	@	1 00
Egg plant, per box	—	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per box	50	@	1 75
Squash, per box	15	@	20
Beets, per 100 bunches	—	@	1 50
Carrots, per bbl.	1 25	@	2 00
Peas, per bag	1 25	@	1 50
Asparagus, per doz. bunches	1 00	@	5 00
Onions, L. I., per bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Jersey, per basket	—	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per basket	—	@	1 25
String beans, per basket	25	@	75
Cauliflower, per bbl.	1 00	@	2 00
Corn, per 100	75	@	1 75
Peppers, per bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Celery, per doz. bunches	10	@	35
Lima beans, per basket	50	@	1 00
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb.	—	@	30
Maple sugar, per lb.	7½	@	8½
Maple syrup, per gal.	70	@	80
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Western patents	3 85	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 1 N. Y.	—	@	82½
No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	82½
No. 2 red	78⅝	@	80⅛
Corn—No. 2 white	—	@	73
Oats—No. 2 white	—	@	59
Track mixed	56	@	57
Rye—Western	66½	@	67
State	63	@	64
Lard, city	10.80	@	10.90
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	9	@	12½
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	11
Country dressed	7½	@	9½
Sheep, per 100 lb.	3 25	@	4 50
Lambs, per 100 lb.	4 75	@	7 00
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	6 00	@	8 00
Country dressed, per lb.	7	@	10¾

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Loss of $105,731,584 in Exports and Gain of $79,739,143 in Imports.

Washington, D. C.—The exports of the United States during the twelve months ended June 30, which aggregated $1,382,033,407, were $105,731,584 less than for the preceding fiscal year, while the imports, which amounted to $902,911,308, show a gain of $79,739,143 for the same period. The foreign trade of the United States, therefore, aggregated $2,284,944,715, or $25,992,441 less than for the previous year, although there was a comparative loss of $185,470,727 to the United States in the balance of trade.

The Wheat Crop Estimated.

The wheat market has been alternately higher and lower as a result of weather influences. Too much rain in some sections has interfered with the harvest and with the marketing of winter wheat, but the favorable promise of spring wheat has been maintained. The condition and acreage figures of the Federal Department of Agriculture indicate a probable outturn of 352,000,000 bushels of winter and 281,000,000 bushels of spring wheat, or a total production of 633,000,000 bushels.

Good Reports on Trade.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Good news predominates, although unfavorable weather proved a drawback at many points and new labor disputes arose. There is less than the customary midsummer idleness in manufacturing industries, despite the scarcity of fuel. Commodity prices are fully maintained."

The Corn Yield.

Increased acreage and a generally good condition of corn point to a possible yield of over 2,500,000,000 bushels.

Hot Spell Helps Corn.

From reports received in Chicago the hot weather has been of great benefit to all crops in the West and Northwest. Corn, especially, is being greatly benefited by it, having received all the moisture necessary, and the warm weather coming just at the right time.

Wool Prices Continue Firm.

Prices of wool continue very firm, with an upward tendency, which is encouraged by the strength of the situation in domestic primary markets in this country. Demand from manufacturers is more active.

Apple Outlook Promising.

In New England and Michigan the outlook for apples continues promising, and less complaint of dropping is received from Missouri and Arkansas, but New York reports less favorable prospects than in the previous week. In the Middle Atlantic and Ohio Valley States an indifferent crop is indicated.

Business Failures For a Week.

Business failures during the previous week, according to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 193 in the United States and nineteen in Canada.

Free Schools in Russia.

Under the encouragement of the present Czar, free schools have been established in several of the provinces of Russia where a few years ago the peasants had no means of education. In fact, an edict was once issued by the Minister of Education under Alexander III. forbidding families whose annual incomes were less than a certain amount to send their children to school, on the theory that education caused discontent. It was no doubt well founded. As long as the people were kept in a condition of absolute ignorance they were satisfied with their lot, but as soon as they were able to read they could realize and measure their own misery and oppression. Hence twenty years ago Russia was practically without public schools. Those who could afford to pay tuition sent their children to private instructors, by by whom they were prepared for the universities. Since education has become general the number of students at the universities has multiplied in an extraordinary manner, the gymnasiums or secondary schools are well attended and the technical schools are training a large army of young men and women who will be of inestimable usefulness to the Government and to the people generally."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Beautiful Colors of Chinese Birds.

If it were asked what is the most distinctive class in the Chinese fauna, we should name the pheasants. Pheasants are native to the whole of Northern Asia, from the Caucasus to the Pacific; but nowhere are there so many varieties, and nowhere does their decoration show such brilliant hues or such rich fertility of natural design. There must be elements in the soil or environment of China in both North and South which promotes brilliance of color, and something very like the ultimate expression of beauty of which hues and contrasts allow. It is not warmth of climate only, for some of these brilliant birds live in the temperate and cold parts of the country. Reeve's pheasant, for instance, with its five-foot tail and plumage of scales of gold, lives in the cold mountains of the North. But in the birds of China color is at its purest and brightest, and in the manufactures and fabrics of the country these pure and brilliant colors are equally present. There is no such blue, or scarlet, or crimson, or yellow, or peach-color in art as in the silks and porcelains of China, and to no large birds has Nature been equally lavish of masses of brilliant color, and its arrangements, as to the Chinese pheasant.—London Spectator.

A Good Word For the Crow.

The common black crow, while outlawed as one of the birds not protected by law, is not responsible for all the charges preferred against it. It is true that crows sometimes pull up a few grains of corn after the grain has softened under the process of germination under ground, and will attack the roasting ear in the field during the milk stage. They also sometimes catch little chickens and rob the nests of small birds. The crow is generally looked upon as a blackleg and a thief, and as such is not entitled to protection. But crows rarely ever touch hard corn if any other food is to be had, and the contents of their stomachs show that they destroy large numbers of insect pests, and to that extent at least the crow should have a credit to offset many other bad habits he is charged up with.—Atlanta Journal.

The Food of the Blue Jay.

The common blue jay is well known all over the United States east of the great plains. Quite a number of ornithologists and local observers contend that in spring and early summer a large portion of the food of this bird consists of the egg and young of smaller birds. Some farmers claim that jay birds steal considerable corn from their barns in the fall of the year. But while there may be some truth in these accusations, an examination of the stomachs of several hundreds of these birds at different periods of the year, show these charges to be largely exaggerated. The food of the blue jay consists principally of mice, fish, salamanders, snails, beetles, grasshoppers, caterpillars, spiders, etc.—Atlanta Journal.

Monarchs Who Sank Low in Life.

If it were possible for a descendant of a line of kings to sink lower in the social scale than the last of the Plantagenets, who lived and died, an obscure cobbler, in an English village, Charles VII. of France must have attained that unenviable distinction when the cobbler of Bourges refused to give him credit for a pair of shoes.

When the weak and dissipated king had tried on the shoes and shamefacedly confessed that he had not the money to pay for them, "Then," said the cobbler, "my shoes are not for such as you. I make them for money, and not for charity."

The Best Choice.

It's better to be a live man in a dead town, than a dead man in a live town.—New York News.

Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me."
J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Headache?

Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use
Buckingham's Dye
50 cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

Made Blind in Fight With Bear.

Of the seriousness of a hand-to-hand struggle with the ordinary brown-nosed bear the sportsmen travelling from Thirty-one Mile Lake by the Post Creek route, have clear demonstration. On the side of that rapid little river lives the blind man, Jean Paul, whose immense frame and quick habits are comparatively useless to him because of a battle with one of these creatures.

All one afternoon twenty summers ago he fought with an axe a full sized bear he had surprised in a berry patch. It was just as the sun went down that he exulted over his vanquished and slain enemy. And then he hurried home to his wife, the shadows of a lifelong night of darkness settling quickly upon him. Medical men say that the intensity of that terrible struggle over-strained and ruptured the muscles of his eyes, and none of their skill could ever restore his sight. —New York Sun.

Converting the Doubter.

If you don't believe "a little learning is a dangerous thing" let your wife attend one or two cooking school lessons. —New York News.

About seventy per cent. of the population of the Klondike are from the United States.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

You can't always judge a man's temper by the way he treats his wife before company.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The mosquito is not blase, but he considers life a bore.

E. B. Walthall & Co., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky., say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cures every one that takes it." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Even the shoemaker objects to awl work and no play.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Hamburg's shipping trade with Australia doubled in 1901.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900

The fisheries of the German Ocean yield $40,000,000 a year.

Incompatibility.

A stately stride and a short skirt were never intended for the same woman.—Atchison Globe.

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from Libby's famous Hygienic kitchens, where purity prevails. All meats used in

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Keep in the house for emergencies—for suppers, for sandwiches—for any time when you want something good and want it quick. Simply turn a key and the can is open. An appetizing lunch is ready in an instant.

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MRS. PAULINE JUDSON,
Secretary of Schermerhorn Golf Club, Brooklyn, New York.

It would seem by this statement that women would save time and much sickness if they would get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and also write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free and always helps.

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I have been troubled with catarrh from my childhood, and have had many doctors and many different medicines. At night when I went to bed I could feel my nose clogging up, and then I had to breathe through my mouth, which made me very dry and often caused me sleepless nights. I could not find any relief until a friend called my attention to Ripans Tabules. I bought